

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (INCLUDING SUNDAYS)
BY THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

FRED A. MUNSEY, Pres. R. H. Titherington, Sec.
Fred A. Walker, Treasurer and General Manager.

ONE YEAR, (INC. SUNDAY) \$10.00. MO. \$1.00. 3 MO. \$2.50.
Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class mail matter.

Washington, D. C., Sunday, May 4, 1913.

"WHY MUST A BOSS —"

Governor Sulzer having declared war against the Murphy legislature, that distinguished aggregation of constructive statesmanship in its last hours passed a resolution under which an anti-Sulzer commission is created to cruise about the realm of State affairs and look for defects in the Sulzer administration. Maybe something awfully wicked can be turned up on the strength of which the anti-machine governor can be impeached!

Yes, indeed. We are reminded of the late campaign fund investigation that the United States Senate arranged, with the expectation that it would turn up a lot of material to the everlasting discredit of Theodore Roosevelt. When it was all over, Roosevelt was about the one individual who came out with a whole hide. The Sulzer investigation will likely hurt the governor in much the same way.

Once more we echo the New York World: "Why must a boss be an ass?"

CURRENCY AND BANKING LEGISLATION

There is a widespread impression that if President Wilson insists on currency legislation at the present session there will be much opposition, and that Republican and Progressive Senators, at least, will line up against any currency bill the Administration may bring forth.

It is not going to be easy for public men to explain such an attitude before the country. On the one side we hear various critics of the Democratic tariff measure predicting that its passage will bring hard times, perhaps something like a panic. It seems universally agreed that our currency system is not calculated to serve the country best in such an emergency. Therefore it would seem the part of patriotism—maybe not of partisanship—for Congress to do what it can, by improving the currency system, to cushion the shock which gentlemen claim is ahead.

If the critics of the tariff legislation are honest in their belief that an industrial depression will follow the tariff legislation; and if, believing this, they refuse to take such measures as will minimize the unfortunate effects of that depression, then they would seem to prefer that the country get just as much trouble as possible.

That is hardly patriotic, broad, or fair to the public. It is not the business of public men—public servants—to punish the public for its failure or refusal to agree with them. It may be in error, but the last people who ought to assume responsibility for disciplining it are the men whom it commissions to look after its business.

FORECASTING EARTHQUAKES.

A number of years ago a great earthquake occurred in Chile. Later the California earthquake wrought havoc at San Francisco. On the day after the San Francisco disaster an eminent American geologist pointed out that the continental backbone of the three Americas, following the Andes in South America and the coast ranges in this country, was a great fault line, along which readjustments of the earth's crust were liable to produce earthquakes. He pointed out that, there having been a slipping and readjustment in the southern section of the fault line, and then a corresponding one in the northern section, it was reasonable to presume that the middle area would presently have its corresponding disturbance. He declined to predict; but his analysis was widely presented as a prediction, and before many months had passed the thing actually happened, in the exact region he had indicated: the west coast of Mexico and Central America.

Predicting earthquakes has not been very much attempted; but this case presents an instance of scientific knowledge at least guessing right. Therefore especial interest must attach to the suggestion of Prof. George Hallock Chadwick, who occupies the chair of geology of Saint Lawrence University. He points out, first, that there is an ancient line of fault through the Appalachian region, from Quebec to Alabama. In 1663 a tremendously violent earthquake shook the upper parts of this region; and Prof. Chadwick, by the same analogy that made a prediction of the Mexico shock, declares there is possibility of more shocks along this Appalachian line.

The Appalachians are a far older mountain system than the Rockies and Andes. Therefore, their area is less liable to earthquakes. But it has had widespread and destructive shocks in the past, and it is not to be presumed that exemption for all the future is assured. Geologically, 1663 is not far in the past.

THE NEW HAVEN INQUIRY.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty, after closing the examination of witnesses in the investigation of affairs of the New Haven road, expressed the opinion that some of the transactions disclosed were in violation of the law. Certainly some of them seem to need explanation of more satisfactory character than has been produced thus far. There has long been a firm belief that an intimate relationship existed between the dazzling series of financial and intercorporate manipulations, and the inefficient character of service. That belief has been decidedly strengthened as a result of the revelations which this inquiry has produced.

The commissioner states that, following argu-

ments, the commission will make a report, with recommendations, direct to Congress. This seems a round-about method of getting action. If laws have been violated, is it necessary to call upon Congress to direct some proper administrative or legal authority to prosecute? Congress cannot conduct a prosecution in such a case as this; it is not plain why Congress needs to be drawn into the affair at all. The law is the law; it ought to apply to one case as well as to another. There is provision for procedure to determine if law has been violated, and to punish the violator.

If Congress must consider such a case as this, and direct the Department of Justice or somebody else to prosecute, it looks very much like Congress sitting to determine whether a given method of violating its own law shall be prosecuted or not; and that is equivalent to having Congress, first, pass a law, and later take up individual cases under it and determine whether it wants its own law applied.

But this is one of the difficulties, in practical administration, of the anti-trust act. It is the commissioner's opinion that that act has been transgressed. He thinks that, as a result of the report that will be made to Congress, legislation will be introduced to straighten out the New England railroad tangle. Whether it will be by way of amendment to the anti-trust act, or of the interstate commerce legislation, Mr. Prouty does not say. Which ever it shall be, the case makes plain that there is need for administrative authority somewhere, to determine such matters. The New Haven may have violated one or both of the laws that have been mentioned. Its violations of the interstate commerce act concern the Interstate Commerce Commission; its violations of the anti-trust act do not. The Department of Justice is already at work on this case, and it certainly has ample authority to proceed against violators of the anti-trust act.

This New Haven case emphasizes the need of some repository of authority and discretion, wide enough to reach to the great business aggregations of the country, in all the departments of their activities, and deal directly with them. Congress ought not to be required to interpose in such an affair. Its general legislation, under a proper administrative system, ought to be broad enough to obviate such necessity.

BRYAN AND THE CALIFORNIANS.

The address which Secretary Bryan made to the legislature, at a time when he knew that his mission to it had been a failure, and that the objectionable anti-land ownership bill would pass, was a model of temper and conciliatory attitude. So, indeed, have been all his communications with the lawmakers, so far as they have been reported in the Eastern press. He has made it perfectly clear at all times that he spoke as the emissary of the President, and he has been extremely careful that at no point should he seem to threaten a Federal interference with the fullest exercise of the State's sovereign authority. At the same time, he has urged with vigor and insistence the dangers of the course on which, from the beginning, it has been apparent the legislature was bent.

Only cautious criticism will attempt to point out and make capital of the fact that Mr. Bryan's mission has failed. It is not his fault; it may be doubted if another could have succeeded where he has failed.

But it does prove the impossibility of our anomalous scheme of dual sovereignty. Mr. Bryan probably was a more efficient emissary, in such a case, than would have been a man who had always maintained the extreme doctrine of paramount Federal authority. Mr. Bryan has been an advocate of the largest authority, the fullest autonomy, for the States. Had he represented the opposite view, his advice might easily have been regarded as interference.

But Mr. Bryan must come away from his sessions with the California legislators filled with uneasy contemplations of the difficulties that invest a governmental system under which such a contretemps as the present one is possible. He can hardly fail to realize that his own position is a bit contradictory. Most people will believe that the Bryan of 1896 and 1900 and 1904 and probably of 1908, had he not been a part of the responsible Federal Government, would have been in sympathy with the purpose of the California legislature. That would have been perfectly consistent with his long-maintained attitude on State rights.

The suggestion that a referendum petition be secured, and the operation of the law suspended pending a vote on it by the people of California, is excellent and to the point. It is explained that the vote could not be taken until the close of 1914. By that time, no matter how the vote might result, diplomacy would have opportunity to better the situation so far as possible, feeling would doubtless in considerable measure subside, and the people of Japan would come to understand the full measure of good faith with which this Government was handling its difficult part of the affair.

That an incident of this sort should gravely interfere with the long-established good relations between the United States and Japan would be nothing less than an international crime. It is unthinkable that the people of this nation should assent to being drawn into a conflict with Japan, or even into a serious impairment of their excellent relations, because of such an affair.

And yet, what are we to do about it? Is the national feeling represented at Washington, or at Sacramento? Undoubtedly, at Washington. Then shall Sacramento flaunt the wishes and nullify the purposes of the nation? How, constitutionally, shall that very result be prevented?

It will take the better part of two years to get a referendum determination of California's own attitude toward this law. After that, legal proceedings may stave off the inevitable for another long period. In the meantime, such a constitutional amendment as would obviate recurrence of such an incident, and dispose of the present one, might very properly be introduced and pressed.

HUSBAND WILL LIVE

WITH WIFE'S AFFINITY

Brookline Physician Gives Up Practice to Join Soulmates

on Alstead Farm.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 4.—Abandoning his medical practice in the richest town in the world, Dr. H. Lincoln Chase will leave tomorrow for New Hampshire, where he will go into retirement at the "East Alstead Farm," under the most peculiar domestic arrangement in the history of New England.

His wife, Margaret Chase, and her acknowledged "soul mate," Hartley Dennett, are already established at the farm in Alstead and the noted physician is to join them and make his permanent home with them, thus sanctioning openly the friendship between his young wife and her affinity.

This announcement, coming so close upon the recent decision granting the custody of Dennett's own children to Mrs. Dennett and the fact that Mrs. Chase's children have been living with her, has caused much comment.

All the principals in the case are well known in New England, the divorced Mrs. Dennett being a prominent woman suffrage leader, Dennett an architect, Mrs. Chase an artist and author and her husband, chairman of the Board of Health Hospital in Brookline, a life member of the American Peace Society and a surgeon in the regular army during the Spanish war in Cuba.

Friendless at Eighty, Baroness Takes Life

PARIS, May 4.—Baroness de Hoven, bereft of family and friends, spent her last son for bread, and then quietly ended her life. She left a note for the police saying:

"One has a right to die at eighty, when one has no kin, no friends, and when one can no longer live."

She had lived for a generation in a little room on the ground floor with a window looking out on the avenue Wagram, in the wealthy Etolle quarter of Paris. Through the always open casement the neighbors were accustomed to see her busy in the morning with household work, in the afternoon her habit was to sit at her table reading. The neighbors were all agreed that she had been "somebody," although no one knew her title. What puzzled passersby was to see on a chair near the window a wreath of artificial flowers. She had kept them all the years for her death.

The baroness was the daughter of a man rich and distinguished in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. When she came upon the scene, she took the little left and allotted it to her weekly expenses, calculating that it would last her for the rest of her life. Some years beyond her expectations, and for a long time she began to feel the pinch of poverty. In order to save the money she had to go to work, and for years never went out of doors.

Red Flag Arouses Ire Of East Liverpool, Ohio

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, May 4.—Pedestrians in the business section were surprised to see a blood-red flag flying from the top of a prominently located building, and protests made to the policeman on the corner were met with the reply that the city authorities had no objection to it.

Contention over the flag dates back several months, when the local organization of Socialists hung to the breeze a small red flag to designate their headquarters. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic societies protested, but were informed by the Socialist leaders that the red flag was the flag of no other country, there was no law by which the police could order its removal.

As the protests multiplied and public opinion became more pronounced the Socialists answered the requests of the authorities to remove the flag by securing another many times as large, and this it was that aroused public indignation. Threats that the flag will be torn down and burned are met by the retort of the Socialists that they are within the law, and will defend the flag by force. Meantime the flag flies a conspicuous spot in the spring sky.

Gopher Snake Gives Scare to Trainman

OAKLAND, Cal., May 4.—A large "gopher snake," wedged through a freight car at the Oakland yards, yesterday, caused considerable excitement and gave Daniel Hughes, inspector, the fright of his life when, in trying to uncouple the car, he saw the reptile's head about six inches from his face.

The train had come in from Sacramento and Hughes was preparing to uncouple the car. The coupling struck, and he bent forward to examine it. As he did so the snake protruded its head from the mass of iron. With a yell Hughes jumped away and called the other yard men, who at first did not believe his statement.

"Come and see," said Hughes, "I tell you, it's alive." Finally inspectors and Porter came and took a look. The snake was killed. Hughes, after getting into the coupling, escaped being smashed, and how he got there anyhow is a puzzle that the trainmen are trying to solve.

Pay Immigrants' Fare To Ward Off Bad Luck

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Because the steerage passengers on the American liner Merion, from Liverpool, considered thirteen a noxious number, one of the passengers in the steerage was transferred to the cabin, those in cabin helped the immigrant to secure a first-class ticket by paying the difference out of their own pockets.

When the Merion left Liverpool there were 22 cabin and 99 steerage passengers. Refused the vessel passed Queenstown the cabin making the result of which was that John Baland was taken into the cabin making the number there 23, after which everything went well and everybody was satisfied.

SOCIAL SERVICE IS

THEME OF PASTORS

Dr. Lubeck to Use Subject in Open Air Address at the Cathedral Close.

Social service workers—men and women who will enlist in this important aspect of religious endeavor—were given much thought by rectors of Episcopal churches in Washington today, and this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Cathedral Close, Wisconsin and Massachusetts avenues, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, rector of Zion and St. Timothy's church, New York, will use this theme in his open-air address.

Dr. Lubeck is one of the pioneers of modern social service work, and is considered one of the ablest preachers in America. The annual May procession of the children of St. Dominic's Catholic church, Sixth and E streets southwest, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock. After preliminary services in the church, the marchers will proceed to the lawn in front of the rectory, where the crowning of the statue of the Blessed Virgin will take place. Following this, the procession will enter the church and a special sermon will be preached. One of the Dominican fathers will preach the sermon.

May is especially dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the children of the church, and services will be conducted throughout the month in various local churches. At St. Patrick at 7:30 o'clock tonight devotionals will be held, consisting of short meditations, the litany of Loretta, and benediction of the blessed virgin.

Russell preached at 11 o'clock high mass at St. Patrick's today. The subject of the sermon, "The Lord's Letter," was the subject of the sermon delivered at the Metropolitan Memorial M. E. church by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, tonight.

Montgomery will preach on "The Goddess of Fashion." At the Washington Baptist church, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. A. H. Thompson will speak on "Our Girls—Their Peril and Their Protection."

MAYOR'S SON AIDS RAID ON GAMBLERS

Milwaukee Police Capture More Than Score After Betting on One of Games.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4.—Chief of Police Oscar Martin, and George Nye, son and secretary to Mayor Wallace G. Nye, personally conducted a raid on the gambling place, and arrested Louis Friedman and twenty-one other men early today. Friedman was charged with operating a gambling house. Roulette wheels and other paraphernalia was confiscated.

The raiders gained admission to the place and sat in one of the games in order to get evidence, the raid following. Louis Friedman was booked under the name of "John Wall," and A. Friedman, his brother, was booked as "John Wall, Jr."

The raid was a success, and the police captured more than a score of gamblers. The raid was a success, and the police captured more than a score of gamblers. The raid was a success, and the police captured more than a score of gamblers.

Water Diviners Fail To Perform Correctly

LONDON, May 4.—Following up the water divining experiments recently made in France, similar trials were held recently in Guildford. These tests apparently were taken seriously on the other side of the channel, but the authorities organizing the English trials were skeptical, and their doubts of the value of water divining were removed by the results.

Three sites were selected for experiments. The first is crossed by a sewer and consists of a bed of gravel which must contain water, since London clay lies under it. The second forms the top of a small covered reservoir, the water from which was intentionally run off. In the third there is a sewer and also a spring, which, when discovered a few years ago, was yielding about 5000 gallons an hour.

The committee's report on the trials was that not only did the seven diviners participating in the proceedings disagree with one another, but only one "found" water over the middle reservoir. The information they gave about the large spring, if they recognized the existence of anything of the kind, was to say the least, not precise.

The conclusions of the committee are that whatever sensitiveness to underground water may exist in certain persons it is not sufficiently trustworthy to be of practical value, and that the lack of agreement among the diviners shows that it is more a matter of personal mentality than a direct influence of the water.

Banker's Son Bellhop; Shows Father to Room

NEW YORK, May 4.—Leigh W. Harrington, twenty-three years old, son of a Philadelphia banker, is a bellhop at one of the largest and best hotels learning the hotel business from bottom up.

"Front," shouted the room clerk while Harrington was sitting at the head of the hotel lobby. "Take care of this gentleman." "Take care of him," Harrington ordered the clerk, indicating a guest in whom the bellhop recognized his father. Mr. Harrington, however, paid no particular attention to the boy who was carrying his bag, and did not recognize his son until Harrington received a check for a dinner with his father at the Engineering Club, where the latter dined for the first time his son's ambition. He advised him to stick to the job.

Town's Saloon Keepers Are Selected by Vote

STOIX FALLS, S. D., May 4.—Selection of saloonkeepers by popular vote has become a reality in Elk Point, a town in Union county. It is believed to be the first time in the country that the ballot has been utilized to determine who shall operate saloons.

Under a law which goes into effect July 1 the number of saloons is limited to one for each 600 inhabitants. The saloons in Elk Point thus were reduced from five to two. It was decided to select the two saloonkeepers by popular vote. Out of six candidates, D. O. Kelly and W. W. Gullhaugen were the most voted and were declared elected.

Evening Services in the Churches

"GUARDING THE HOME"—The Rev. L. Morgan Chambers, the McKendree M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

"THE GODDESS OF FASHION"—The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, the Metropolitan Memorial M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

"OUR GIRLS, THEIR PERIL AND THEIR PROTECTION"—The Rev. A. H. Thompson, Wagon M. E. Church, 7:30 p. m.

"THE PERIL OF THE HALF WAY"—The Rev. John T. Ensor, the Calvary M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

"MEN OF OTHER WAYS"—The Rev. Wilbur V. Mallalieu, the Union M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

"VITAL TRUTHS AS TAUGHT BY CLASSICAL AND MODERN AUTHORS"—The Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, the Foundry M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

"STOOPING UP TO ANGELS"—The Rev. Joseph M. M. Gray, the Hamline M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

"OUR MASTER'S MEMORIAL"—The Rev. J. M. Gill, the Park Road Methodist Protestant Church, 8 p. m.

"FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE"—The Rev. Louis Randall, the Rhode Island Avenue Methodist Protestant Church, 8 p. m.

"THE ASSAULT OF THE NEW AGE ON FAMILY LIFE AND RELIGION"—The Rev. Sidney H. Cox, the First Congregational Church, 8 p. m.

"SOCIAL PURITY"—Dr. O. Edward Janney, Friends Church, 8 p. m.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO THEN"—Myron Jernain Jones, the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, 8 p. m.

"THE UNWRITTEN BIBLE"—The Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.

"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING IN CHRISTIANITY"—The Rev. J. Harvey Dunham, the Western Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.

"SOME RESPECTABLE SINS—PRIDE"—The Rev. Charles Wood, the Church of the Covenant, 8 p. m.

"WISHWASHINGTON"—The Rev. C. Everest Granger, the Gunton Temple Memorial Church, 8 p. m.

"CHINA'S AWAKENING"—The Rev. J. C. Garrett, the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.

"A NEW PERSONALITY"—The Rev. J. A. Campbell, the First United Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.

"ROD AND ROCK"—The Rev. J. J. Muir, the Temple Baptist Church, 7:45 p. m.

"HOW HE WON A FATHER-IN-LAW"—The Rev. E. H. Swen, the Centennial Baptist Church, 8 p. m.

"THE SLEEPING CHRIST IN THE HEART"—The Rev. Randolph H. McKim, the Church of the Epiphany, 8 p. m.

VARDAMAN TO PRESS AMENDMENT REPEAL

Mississippi Senator Declares Fourteenth and Fifteenth Never Legally Ratified.

Following up his resolutions for the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, Senator Vardaman of Mississippi declares they never were legally ratified. He says he will press for repeal of the amendments and that his heart is in the effort. He alleges there is an increase of crime among the colored race and that that race furnishes 60 per cent of the crime here.

Senator Vardaman's statement asserts: "Crime statistics show the necessity for action. We must recognize racial differences. In Pennsylvania, where the colored are about 2 per cent of the total population, more than 7 per cent of the male and 30 per cent of the female criminals are colored."

In the city of Washington, the seat of the National Government, the colored people are 23 per cent of the total population, and they furnish 60 per cent of the criminals. It is a discouraging fact that each decade shows an increase of crime among colored people.

The only solution of the problem is a practical application of the law to restrain the criminal tendency of the race and fix its status in society. This cannot be done until the amendments referred to are repealed. I am going to press this matter before Congress at the proper time. And I am going to help the American people and the colored people to understand the situation. My heart is in the effort, because it means so much to my country."

Striking examples of the artistic possibilities of the camera are being revealed in the hemisphere of the Corcoran Art gallery at the twenty-first yearly exhibition of the Capital Camera Club. Hundreds of pictures of the city, the photographs on view this afternoon and other hundreds will be at hand tomorrow.

The pictures this year come from nearly all parts of the country, clubs in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago are represented, and there are individual exhibits from nearly twenty States. The Postal Photographic Club, of Philadelphia, has many pictures on display.

Twenty-four photographs taken by Rudolph Eickemeyer, of Yonkers, N. Y., are on display, making him the largest exhibitor at this year's show. Most of his views are pastoral in subject, although there are two striking photographs of women.

Miss Genevieve Clark's picture appears three times on the walls of the hemisphere, the views of her having been taken by Miss Jennie M. Griswold, of this city. The picture in the foreground is of Lorado Taft, the sculptor. More than 200 photographs are included in this year's exhibition.

Swings Clubs 107 Hours, Fights Trainer, Sleeps

LONDON, May 4.—Tom Burrows, an Australian athlete, has just finished swinging a pair of three and one-half pound Indian clubs for 107 hours without rest or sleep. The Australian attracted big crowds. He started for a continuous record of 100 hours, but was going so strong at the end of that time that he kept on.

Six hours afterward he had to fight drowsiness desperately, and hands and fingers play ragtime airs, which, with doses of strong tea and the application of a cold sponge to his head, kept him awake.

An hour later Burrows was slowly moving the clubs, when his trainer slipped a cold sponge to the back of his neck. Like a demon, Burrows went into an immediate delirium, and slung out with the clubs toward any one who could reach. He dropped the clubs and used his fists until overpowered, when he fell asleep in less than a minute.

Burrows awoke ten hours later in fine physical strength.

After ransacking the house and putting in a bath, Burrows, who has been a member of the Thues sporting staff, stopped long enough to smoke one of the physician's choicest cigars and to get a drink of beer. He had written: "Don't leave your windows open the next time," when Dr. Harry D. Evans, who lives in the house, called. Defective Frank Ferretti was called, and the Texan was arrested just as he had finished the note and the cigar.

News of the death of his sweetheart, Robert Wiles, in the Ohio floods, and remembering his suggestion of a suicide pact a year ago, when his parents refused to sanction their wedding, Miss Annie Smith, twenty years old, of Woodbury, Baltimore county, stood in front of the train of the Northern Central railway last night in just the manner which she had practiced, and threw her body aside a rib was broken and her head badly lacerated.

"I am sorry I did not succeed in killing myself," she said.

GERMAN DOWNFALL

IS SEEN BY MYSTICS

Soothsayers Agree That Empire Will Have Disastrous War During This Year.

LONDON, May 4.—It has long been known that the present year has been regarded by astrologers and mystics of various kinds as one in which events of supreme importance to the world are to take place. The Throne, under the heading "The Astral Year, 1913," prints an interesting article on this subject. It says that March 23, the Vernal Equinox, according to the Astral soothsayers, saw "the birth of a new world."

Some remarkable predictions have been made in regard to this year from March 21 to the same period in 1914. Mme. de Thebes declared some time ago by her reading of the stars that this was the year when France would rise supreme.

"I am sorry," she said, "I marked out for a glorious role. Once more the tricolor will float over victory on victory. From March 21, 1912, to March 23, 1914, the true Astral year, France will have entered into a new era, and will enjoy great hours of feverish enthusiasm and joy to more disastrous misadventures, no more pessimism, an anæmia."

Mars, the war god, will act upon us, together with the moon, 1913—that is the end of the tunnel, from which we can see the new sun-bathed landscape, the era of the resurrection of French energy."

Sees Disaster.

Mme. de Thebes predicted disaster to Germany, "Germany," she said, "has terror of the year 1913. She must stake her all. The war will be fatal to her. She knows it. She fears it." She went on to say that after the war neither Hohenzollern nor Prussia would rule. "The days of the Emperor are numbered, and after him all will be changed in Germany. I said the days of his reign, I did not say the days of his life."

Mme. de Thebes does not stand alone. Zaskie, who claims to base his predictions on correct astrological readings, has declared that before the year has passed a sensation will be created in the world because of some astounding reverses suffered by German arms.

Another famous French soothsayer, Mlle. Coesdon, of the Rue de Paradis, who foretold with extraordinary precision the death of the Emperor at the Charité nazar, and the Marquis de Sade, has clothed a similar prediction in rhythmic verse. Her French papers, curiously enough, interpreted this of this pythones as meaning that the expected war will be provoked by England.

Suggests Eagles.

But England is hardly a nation armed, nor is it within the realms of possibility that it is going to try and improve itself on the soil of France. The words "aigles déployées" may be a double allusion to aeroplanes, but it was of the eagles the German eagle.

"The Turks will be chased out of Europe, and Constantinople will become Christian."

It is said that the Kaiser is not by any means disposed to skepticism in regard to the German predictions. A German paper admits that the Emperor is superstitious, and refers to a prediction which dates from the thirteenth century. It was uttered by Hermann, the monk, and deals almost exclusively with the Hohenzollern family in those words: "He shall have a prosperous life and enjoy more than ever dared to hope; for wonderful things will be accomplished and the Prince himself will not be able to divine the astonishing events of his new reign."

This ancient oracle paints, however, a sinister picture in regard to the thirteenth century. It is a Latin verse, which, it is said, gives the Emperor spasms of anxiety.

"At length the scepter is in the hand of him who will be the last of the royal line."

So seriously enough, corroborated by another German prediction, known as that of Mayence, in which the war of 1870 was foretold, as well as the cession to Germany of Alsace-Lorraine.